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CALIFORNIA STATE GOVERNMENT

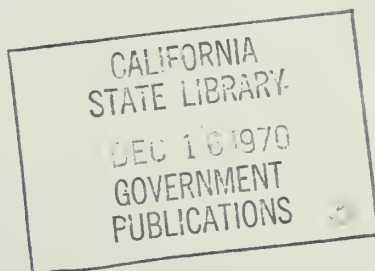
An Outline of Its Administrative Organization

VOL. 2

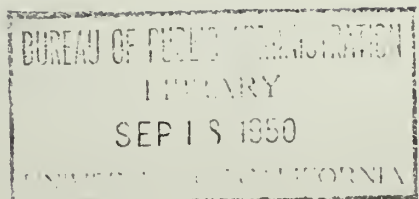
The Independent Agencies
from 1940 to 1949

by

ELIZABETH FERINA



December 1949



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GENERAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Governor

Governor's Council
California State Disaster Council
Planning and Research

Lieutenant Governor
Secretary of State

GOVERNOR

The Constitution of 1849 provided that the supreme executive power of this state should be vested in a chief magistrate, known as the Governor of the State of California. The Governor has thus been regarded from the beginning as the leading executive officer in the state government. His general powers and duties, qualifications, etc., are covered by article V of both the Constitutions of 1849 and 1879.

The Governor is elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the Assembly, and he "shall hold his office four years from and after the first Monday after the first day of January subsequent to his election."

Schedule 1, section 15, of the Constitution of 1849 stipulated that the Governor's salary should be \$10,000 per annum. The Legislature was permitted to reduce this amount by law, but not to increase it. An amendment to article V, section 19, adopted November 5, 1946, specified that the Legislature could fix at any time the salary of the Governor at any amount not less than \$10,000. In 1947 the Legislature set the Governor's salary at \$25,000 per annum.

Throughout the years the Governor has served on innumerable boards, commissions, and committees; and he has been permitted or required to make innumerable appointments. The chief powers and duties of the Governor as listed in "Agencies of California State Government..." compiled by the Supervisor of Documents in 1934, are as follows: To transact all executive business with the civil and military officers of government; to make appointments to vacated offices as required by law; to convene the Legislature in extraordinary session; to receive reports from executive officers

and to transmit them, when necessary, to the Legislature and the public; to exercise executive clemency in the matters of reprieves, pardons, and commutations; to act as commander-in-chief of the state militia; to approve or disapprove all bills passed by the Legislature. The Governor is also required to submit to the Legislature a budget of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues for the state government.

Serving in an advisory capacity as a clearing house of information in administrative matters, a council of executive officers assists the Governor. In addition to the Governor's Council, the Disaster Council and Advisory Councils on Physical Planning and Economic Research have been placed under the Governor by the Legislature. These groups are discussed below.

Governor's Council

The Governor's Council was created in 1927. It now consists of the Directors of Finance, Education, Public Works, Motor Vehicles, Public Health, Mental Hygiene, Agriculture, Industrial Relations, Social Welfare, Natural Resources, Investment, Professional and Vocational Standards, Veterans' Affairs, Corrections, and the Youth Authority, the State Fire Marshal, and the Chairman of the California Employment Stabilization Commission (Stats. 1927, ch. 105, p. 196; amended by Stats. 1947, ch. 51, p. 535). The council serves as a cabinet for the Governor, meeting monthly for the purpose of keeping him and the directors informed in regard to the administration of each department.

In addition to these statutory members of the Governor's Council, on invitation of the Governor the following department heads also make monthly reports and attend council meetings: the Attorney General, Director of Employment, Insurance Commissioner, and the Commissioner, Department of the California Highway Patrol.

California State Disaster Council

The emergency war agencies, California State Council of Defense and the State War Council, were replaced by the more permanent California State Disaster Council to deal with possible future disasters in the state.

1945 The California State Disaster Council was to consist of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, one representative of the city governments and one representative of the county governments, one representative of the American Red Cross, a representative of the city or county fire services and a representative of the city or county law enforcement services, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Assembly. Members were to be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in connection with their duties. The Governor was to be ex officio chairman of the council. The Governor was to be the successor of the State Director of Civilian Defense, State Director of Civilian Protection, State Director of Civilian War Services, and Director of California State War Council. Advisory committees were to be appointed by the Governor to assist in specific fields of civilian protection, war services, and disaster preparedness. Stats. 1945, ch. 1024, p. 1973. Approved June 25, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

Physical Planning and Economic Research

Since the program involved the correlation of activities of the state departments, the responsibility for planning and research was placed in the Governor's office in 1947. It was thought that friction would thus be avoided. The Governor, in effect, became the State Planning Board.

The Office of Director of Planning and Research (Stats. 1947, ch. 1408, p. 2967. Approved July 12, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947) was established in the Governor's office, succeeding to all the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission relating to planning. The director was to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor at a salary not to exceed \$10,000 per year.

The law provided for two advisory councils, one on physical planning, the other on economic research. The number of members that were to serve on the councils were not specified in the act. The members of these councils were to receive no compensation, but were to receive \$20 per diem for each day's attendance at a council meeting, plus actual and necessary expenses. The members were to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Two members of the Legislature were to confer with these council members.

Two state interdepartmental advisory committees, one on physical planning and the other on research, were also established. The committee members were to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor, from among the departments and agencies of the state expert on planning and research matters.

Funds have not been appropriated by the Legislature for the support of the Office of Director of Planning and Research.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

The office of Lieutenant Governor is also a constitutional one, being provided for in article V of the Constitutions of 1849 and 1879. The Lieutenant Governor is elected at the same time and place and in the same manner as the Governor. His term of office and qualifications of eligibility are the same.

Compensation for the Lieutenant Governor has changed several times since 1908, when a constitutional amendment established it at \$4,000 per annum. An act of 1945 (ch. 1143, p. 2134) increased this amount to \$10,000; an amendment to article V, section 19, adopted November 5, 1946, specified that the Legislature could fix at any time the salary of the Lieutenant Governor at any amount not less than \$5,000. In 1947 the Legislature set the salary at \$12,000 per annum.

If for any reason the office of Governor is vacated, the powers and duties of that office devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor. The latter officer is also the President of the Senate, although he casts a vote only in case of a tie. He has served on various boards and commissions, and at the present time he is a member of the Advisory Pardon Board, the California Toll Bridge Authority, the California State Disaster Council, and the State Lands Commission. He is chairman of the Reapportionment Commission, a body which was created by article IV, section 6, of the Constitution as amended November 3, 1942. The Lieutenant Governor is also ex officio a Regent of the University of California.

SECRETARY OF STATE

The office of Secretary of State is a constitutional one, being provided for in article V, section 18, of the Constitution of 1849. The original text stated that this officer was to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. An amendment adopted September 3, 1862, provided that the Secretary of State should be elected at the same time and place and in the same manner as the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, with the same term of office. These provisions were repeated in the Constitution of 1879. His duties were to keep a correct record of the official acts of the legislative and executive branches of the government, and to perform such other duties as might be assigned him by law. For his many duties in connection with elections, see the latest Election Code.

The salary of the Secretary of State is the same as that of the Lieutenant Governor, \$12,000 per annum. The amendment to article V, section 19, adopted November 5, 1946, specified that the Legislature could fix at any time the salary of the Secretary of State at any amount not less than \$5,000.

The functions of the Secretary of State have been divided into three subdivisions: Administration Division, the Collection Agency License Division, and a Central Record Depository. The Secretary of State is responsible for publishing the Roster of Public Officials of the state.

Administration

The general administrative functions of the Secretary of State are located in this division.

Collection Agency License Division

The Collection Agency License Division was created in the office

of Secretary of State in 1927. The Secretary of State appoints a Superintendent of Collection Agencies and a Collection Agency Board of three members to examine all applicants for licenses. The board members serve for three years and receive only necessary expenses.

Central Record Depository

1947 An act "relating to the establishment of a central record depository in the office of the Secretary of State" was passed in 1947. All valuable records of the state were to be filed and preserved in this bureau.

Stats. 1947, ch. 1556, p. 3197. Approved July 18, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

1949 The State Personnel Board established in the office of the Secretary of State the position of Archivist and Manager of Central Records, to carry out the provisions of the Government Code (Title 2, Div. 3, Part 2, Ch. 3, Articles 4 and 6) regarding the State Archives and the Central Record Depository.

State Commission on Voting Machines

The Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General are the State Commission on Voting Machines. No voting machine shall be used unless that type of machine has received the approval of the commission prior to any election at which it is to be first used.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Attorney General

ATTORNEY GENERAL

The office of Attorney General is provided for in the Constitution. He is the principal law officer of the state in both civil and criminal matters. In 1944 the Attorney General was made the director of the new Department of Justice.

The annual salary of the Attorney General was fixed by the Constitution, article V, section 21, to be the same as that for an associate justice of the Supreme Court. At present the sum is \$16,000 (Stats. 1947, ch. 1240, p. 2747).

The duties of the Attorney General, briefly, are to attend the Supreme Court and prosecute or defend all cases to which the state of California is a party, and to institute suits in behalf of the state; to exercise supervisory power over district attorneys and other enforcement officers; to assist district attorneys at times in the discharge of their duties; to render opinions to state agencies and officers; and to direct the administrative functions of the Department of Justice. He is, in short, the chief attorney and law officer of the state.

In addition to directing the Department of Justice, the Attorney General acts in an ex officio capacity as a member of the California District Securities Commission and serves as a member of the Reapportionment Commission, the Water Project Authority, and the California State Disaster Council.

The organization of the Department of Justice is discussed in volume 1, p. 103.

STATE FINANCE AND TAXATION

Treasurer
Controller's Department
Advisory Committee on Tax-Deeded Property
Land Classification Commission
State Board of Equalization
Franchise Tax Commissioner
Franchise Tax Board

TREASURER

The California Constitution, adopted in 1849 and revised in 1879, created the office of the State Treasurer, who was to serve as an elective state officer for a term of four years.

In 1945 the salary of the Treasurer was raised to \$10,000 (ch. 1143, p. 2184). In 1947 the salary of the Treasurer was increased in the same manner as that for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Controller, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. An amendment to article V, section 19, adopted November 5, 1946, specified that the Legislature could fix at any time the salary of the Treasurer at any amount not less than \$5,000 per annum. The 1947 Legislature set the Treasurer's salary at \$12,000 (ch. 1442, p. 3009).

The duties of the Treasurer have been more specifically limited to one field than have those, for example, of the Secretary of State. In general his duties are to receive and keep in custody the state's moneys and securities, to disburse the public moneys on warrants drawn by the Controller, and to administer the law relating to the sale of state bonds and the redemption and interest payments upon them.

The State Treasurer is a member of various State Finance Committees, a member of the California Water Project Authority, and the Treasurer and Custodian of the California Unemployment Fund.

The Treasury Department is not organized into specific administrative subdivisions. Inasmuch as the Treasurer's duties are more or less unified in character, his office operates as a whole in carrying them out.

CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT

As organized October 1, 1949

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CLAIMS AUDITING AND DISBURSING DIVISION

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

INHERITANCE AND GIFT TAX DIVISION

COUNTY BUDGETS AND REPORTS DIVISION

TAX COLLECTION DIVISION

TAX-DEEDED LANDS DIVISION

GASOLINE TAX REFUNDS DIVISION

CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT

The Controller's Department was created by the original State Constitution in 1849 and retained in the revised Constitution of 1879. It was provided that the Controller should be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the Governor. The compensation of the Controller has been increased in the same manner as that for the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1945 (ch. 1143, p. 2184) the Legislature increased his salary to \$10,000, and ~~xxxxx~~ in 1947 (ch. 1442, p. 3009) it was set at \$12,000 per annum.

The Controller's Department has functioned as a vital part of the California state government from the beginning of its existence. The Controller is the chief fiscal officer of the state; he is charged with drawing warrants on the Treasury for payment upon appropriations made by law and with collecting taxes due the state. Part of his authority rests with the office itself and part is due to the fact that the Legislature has made the Controller ex officio member of the Board of Control and of the Board of Equalization. The Controller is a member of many boards, commissions, and committees.

The Advisory Committee on Tax-Deeded Property (see page 17) functions as an advisory body on tax-sold and tax-deeded property for the Controller.

Administration Division

The varied duties assigned to the Controller are carried on by a general Administration Division, in which are grouped the Controller, Deputy Controllers, and general office staff. In addition to the Administration Division are the seven divisions described below.

Auditing and Disbursing Division

This division performs the functions of auditing all claims against the state where there are sufficient provisions of law for their payment, and issuing all warrants covering the expenditures of the various state departments.

Accounting Division

The Accounting Division has been functioning as a separate division since 1933. This division maintains accounting records covering the receipts, disbursements, and balances in all funds in the State Treasury.

Inheritance and Gift Tax Division

The Inheritance and Gift Tax Division was specifically created by law to administer the Inheritance Tax Law and the Gift Tax Law.

County Budgets and Reports Division

The County Budgets and Reports Division was created by the Controller in 1943 to carry out the duties in connection with the County Budget Act. This Division compiles the Annual Report of Financial Transactions of Municipalities and Counties of California.

Tax Collection Division

The Controller collects the gasoline tax, the insurance companies tax, the motor vehicle transportation tax, and the petroleum and gas tax through the Tax Collection Division.

Tax-Deeded Land Division

The Tax-Deeded Land Division is responsible for the custody and administration of all land deeded to the state for non-payment of taxes. Sometimes

after 1942 the former Redemption Tax Division was renamed Tax-Deeded Lands Division. The chief of this division is secretary to the Advisory Committee on Tax-Deeded Property.

Gasoline Tax Refunds Division

This division was formerly called the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Refund Division. Exactly when the designation Gasoline Tax Refunds Division was adopted is not known.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TAX-DEEDED PROPERTY

The Advisory Committee on Tax-Deeded Property was established by the same act that set up the Land Classification Commission. The committee in 1943 replaced the abolished Land Classification Commission.

1940 The committee was to consist of six members; three members were to represent the interests of the counties and three members were to represent the interests of the cities. The members were appointed by and held office at the pleasure of the Governor on the recommendation of the Controller. The members were to serve without compensation, but were to receive actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The committee functioned as an advisory body on tax-sold and tax-deeded property for the Controller.

Stats. 1940, ch. 47, p. 131 (1st Ex. Sess.). Approved June 1, 1940; in effect June 1, 1941.

1943 The Advisory Committee on Tax-Deeded Property replaced the Land Classification Commission, and the six members of the committee were increased to nine members. The three additional members were to represent the interests of irrigation districts, reclamation districts, and conservation districts. The chief of the Tax-Deeded Lands Division is secretary of the committee.

Stats. 1943, ch. 754, p. 2527. Approved May 26, 1943; in effect Aug. 4, 1943.

LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMISSION

The Land Classification Commission was created for the purpose of establishing a final classification of property which had been deeded to the state. The commission worked closely with the Controller's office.

1941 The Land Classification Commission was to consist of three commissioners appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the Governor. One commissioner was to be a specialist in agricultural economics, one in real property taxation, and one in conservation and regional planning. The secretary of the commission was to be the chief of the redemption tax department in the Controller's office.

Stats. 1940, 1st Ex. Sess., ch. 47, p. 131. Approved June 1, 1940; in effect June 1, 1941.

1943 The sections in the Revenue and Taxation Code that established the Land Classification Commission were repealed in 1943. The Advisory Committee on Tax-Deeded Property replaced the Land Classification Commission.

Stats. 1943, ch. 754, p. 2527. Approved May 26, 1943; in effect Aug. 4, 1943.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

As organized October 1, 1949

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

VALUATION DIVISION

MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX DIVISION

SALES AND USE TAX DIVISION

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL DIVISION

TRANSPORTATION TAX DIVISION

ASSESSMENT STANDARDS DIVISION

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

The State Board of Equalization plays an important role in the state government as the agency responsible for the general administration of tax laws. It is charged with the assessing or collecting of certain specific taxes and with various other duties, such as the enforcement and control of alcoholic beverages in the state and acting as a board of appeals from action of the Franchise Tax Commissioner on bank and corporation franchise taxes and personal income taxes. The board is composed of five members, four elected by districts and the fifth being the State Controller, who is elected at large and serves ex officio. The elected officers serve for a term of four years at a salary of \$12,000. (Stats. 1947, ch. 1442, p. 3009; Stats. 1949, ch. 1580, p. 282.)

The internal organization of the board into seven divisions, under the general direction of the Executive Secretary, conforms closely to the taxes entrusted to its administration. A description of the subdivisions follows.

General Administration

The general administrative functions of the State Board of Equalization are under the supervision of the Executive Secretary. He plans and coordinates and supervises administration of the activities of the board, including such functions as public relations, employment of personnel, accounting, and office management.

Valuation Division

The Valuation Division of the board was formed in November 1933, following adoption of article XIII, section 14, of the constitution. Under this amendment the State Board of Equalization was required to assess public utility property annually at its actual value.

Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Division

The Gasoline Tax Act, now called the Motor Vehicle Fuel License Tax Act, was passed in 1923. The latest amendment to this act resulted in an increased tax rate from 3 cents to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon of motor vehicle fuel sold for use on the public highways of California (Stats. 1947, 1st Sp. Sess., ch. 11, p. 3788). Licenses are issued to distributors, and the tax due from each one is computed by the State Board of Equalization; the tax is collected by the Controller. The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Division administers the board's functions under the act. It is also charged with the administration of the Use Fuel Tax Act of 1937.

Sales and Use Tax Division

The operations of the Sales and Use Tax Division constitute the largest single activity of the State Board of Equalization. The division was established in 1933, being called at that time the Retail Sales Tax Division.

Alcoholic Beverage Control Division

The State Board of Equalization is authorized by the constitution to license the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors in California. This power is given to it by section 22 of article XX, as amended on November 6, 1934. Various liquor control and excise tax acts, in addition, have been passed by the Legislature, defining the duties of the board in this field.

Transportation Tax Division

The Motor Vehicle Transportation License Tax was passed in 1933. A 3 per cent gross receipts tax on highway carriers is administered by the

Transportation Tax Division with certain functions being given also to the State Controller and to the Department of Motor Vehicles. An amendment to this act was passed in 1947 that allows a carrier to credit against his gross receipts tax liability one third of the unladen weight fees paid on the vehicles used to produce taxable gross receipts (Stats. 1947, 1st Ex. Sess., ch. 11, p. 3738).

Assessment Standards Division

Assessment Standards Division was created by the State Board of Equalization on August 1, 1938, for the purpose of working with the local assessors in an effort to secure better original assessments and to minimize the necessity for further equalization orders involving local property tax assessment and collection.

Research and Statistics Division

The Research and Statistics Division was formally organized August 1, 1938, when it was set up as a staff agency within the State Board of Equalization. It functions as a coordinating group for statistical data prepared in the other divisions of the board.

FRANCHISE TAX COMMISSIONER

The office of Franchise Tax Commissioner was created in 1929 to administer the Bank and Corporation Franchise Tax Act. The Director of Finance, the Controller, and the Chairman of the State Board of Equalization were to appoint the Franchise Tax Commissioner and to prescribe his term of office and his compensation. The Commissioner has authority to make all rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the 1929 act, the 1937 Corporation Income Tax Act, and the 1935 Personal Income Tax Act. His office consists of a Franchise Tax Division, which handles bank and corporation franchise taxes and corporation income taxes, a Personal Income Tax Division, and several units which perform functions related to both divisions and all three tax acts. These units are appeals and review, legal, collections, accounting, and statistical that are included under the general heading of Administrative Services.

The duties and activities of the Franchise Tax Commissioner will be taken over by the Franchise Tax Board in January 1950. (Stats. 1949, ch. 1188, p. 2109. Approved July 25, 1949; in effect Oct. 1, 1949.)

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD

An act creating a Franchise Tax Board, consisting of the State Controller, the Director of Finance, and the chairman of the State Board of Equalization, was passed in 1949 (ch. 1188, p. 2108). The board will succeed to the duties, powers, purposes, and jurisdiction of the Franchise Tax Commissioner, and the latter office will be abolished. The Franchise Tax Board is authorized to appoint an executive officer to perform the duties delegated to him by the board. "Said civil executive officer may be removed by the board only with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate." The provisions of this act shall become effective January 1, 1950.

STATE PERSONNEL

State Personnel Board

State Employees' Retirement System

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD

As organized October 1, 1949

CLASSIFICATION AND TRANSACTIONS DIVISION

TRAINING AND RECRUITING DIVISION

PAY DIVISION

OFFICE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD

A civil service system for the State of California was established in 1913. The administration of the system was entrusted first to a State Civil Service Commission, then to various other agencies, until a State Personnel Board was created by constitutional amendment in 1934. The board was to consist of five members, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of ten years. The compensation for each board member was increased in 1945 to \$3,600 (ch. 121, p. 533). The board was authorized to appoint an executive officer who should be a member of the state civil service but not a member of the board (Const., art. XXIV, sec. 2, Nov. 6, 1934).

At the present time the board is subdivided into the Classification and Transactions Division, the Examining and Recruiting Division, the Pay Division, and Office Management Division. In addition to the divisions there are several service sections which may be regarded as subdivisions in the office of the Executive Officer. These are discussed below.

Classification and Transactions Division

The Classification and Transactions Division has the responsibility for the technical work involved in the allocation of individual positions to classes, the preparation of new and revised class specifications, and the review of personnel transactions for classification purposes and for conformity with law, rules, and Personnel Board policies.

Examining and Recruiting Division

The Examining and Recruiting Division has charge of the review of applications, the preparation of examination publicity, the construction,

administration, and scoring of examinations, the notification of candidates regarding test results, and the establishment of eligible lists.

Pay Division

The Pay Division conducts statewide salary surveys and recommends appropriate salary ranges for the various classes, establishes rates for classes compensated on a prevailing wage basis, reviews and makes recommendations on special salary adjustments, and recommends work-week groups for the various positions.

Office Management Division

The Office Management Division consists of a number of clerical service units including the Accounting Section, Certification Section, Information Service Section, Roster Section, Clerical Services Section, General Files Section, Mail and Mimeograph Unit, the San Francisco Branch Office, and the Los Angeles Branch Office.

Office of the Executive Officer

Under the Office of the Executive Officer are such service sections as Veterans Personnel Services, State Training Services, Personnel Management Analysis, and Cooperative Personnel Services.

STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

As organized October 1, 1949

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

ACTUARIAL AND CLAIMS DIVISION

STAT. EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The State Employees' Retirement System was adopted by the people in 1930 by adding section 22a to article IV of the state constitution. A board of administration of eight members manages the retirement system. Three members of the board are elected by the active members of the system; the Governor appoints two members of the board, one of whom must be an official of a bank and the other an official of a life insurance company; the three other members are the Director of Finance, a member of the State Personnel Board who is chosen by that board, and an official of the University of California who is chosen by the University Regents. The term of office for the three elected members and the two Governor appointees is four years. The members of the board serve without compensation, but receive their actual and necessary expenses. The board appoints an executive officer who is in charge of the administrative duties of the board (Stats. 1947, ch. 206, p. 773).

In 1947 the retirement of Legislators was added to the retirement system of the state (ch. 879, p. 2058). The Legislators' Retirement System is administered separately by the Board of Administration of the State Employees' Retirement System.

At the present time the retirement system is divided into ~~xxxxxx~~ the Administration Division, the Accounting Division, and the Actuarial and Claims Division.

Administration Division

The Administration Division was organized sometime after 1946, when it was decided to create divisions to carry out the functions of the retirement system.

Accounting Division

1946 The Accounting Division was created in the retirement system, upon the recommendation of the Department of Finance, sometime in 1946.

Actuarial and Claims Division

1946 The Actuarial and Claims Division was created at the same time as the Accounting Division under the reorganization recommendations of the Department of Finance.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

State Relief Administration
State Relief Commission

Postwar Construction and Employment
Postwar Public Works Review Board
State Allocation Board
Property Acquisition Board
State Public Works Board

STATE RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

The State Relief Administration was an agency of the state government created originally to alleviate distress caused by depression conditions (Stats. 1933, ch. 207, p. 677). This agency functioned until June 30, 1941, when the State Legislature failed to appropriate funds for its continued existence. In 1943 it was abolished, as were the State Relief Commission, created in 1931, and the Office of State Relief Administrator (Stats. 1943, ch. 960, p. 2843. Approved June 1, 1943; in effect Aug. 4, 1943). The Department of Finance succeeded to and had possession of all real and personal property of the State Relief Administration.

It was the function of the board to allocate the appropriations granted by the Legislature to the local agencies for postwar public works programs "comprising the preparation of surveys and plans and specifications for proposed public works and the acquisition of rights-of-way and sites for major streets, roads, bridges, sewerage and other public facilities."

Stats. 1944, 4th Ex. Sess., ch. 47, p. 198.

1947 The Postwar Public Works Review Board was abolished and its powers, duties, and responsibilities were transferred to the State Allocation Board.

Stats. 1947, ch. 243, p. 810. Approved May 14, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

State Allocation Board

The State Allocation Board was created in 1946 as the administrative agency for the Construction and Employment Act that provided for "making an appropriation for allocation to cities, counties, and cities and counties to develop a postwar public works program comprising the preparation of surveys and plans and specifications for proposed public works and the acquisition of rights of way and sites for major streets, roads, bridges, sewerage and other public facilities, and providing the procedure for making such allocation...".

1946 By amendment of the Construction and Employment Act after its passage the State Allocation Board was named the administrative agency for the act in place of a state public works board. The membership consisted of the Director of Finance, the Director of Public Works, and the Real Estate Commissioner. Two members of the Senate and two members of the Assembly were to act in an advisory capacity to the board.



Stats. 1946, 1st Ex. Sess., ch. 20, p. 32. Passed over Governor's veto Feb. 13, 1946; in effect May 21, 1946; ch. 103, p. 131. Approved March 5, 1946; in effect May 21, 1946.

1947 The membership of the State Allocation Board was changed in 1947 to consist of the Director of Finance, the Director of Public Works, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction instead of the Real Estate Commissioner. The four members of the Legislature continued to function as advisors to the board.

Stats. 1947, ch. 92, p. 567. Approved Apr. 28, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

The Allocation Board succeeded to the powers and duties of the Postwar Public Works Review Board.

Stats. 1947, ch. 243, p. 810. Approved May 14, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

Property Acquisition Board

The Property Acquisition Board was created in 1944 for the purpose of acquiring property for furtherance of the postwar construction program. The board consisted of the Director of Finance, the Director of Public Works, and the Real Estate Commissioner. The chairman and one additional member of the Senate Committee on the Postwar Construction Program, and the chairman and one additional member of the Assembly Committee on Postwar Rehabilitation, were to advise with the board.

Stats. 1944, 4th Ex. Sess., ch. 18, p. 149. Approved June 19, 1944; in effect Sept. 12, 1944.

1947 The Property Acquisition Board was abolished. Its powers and duties were transferred to the State Public Works Board.

Stats. 1947, ch. 740, p. 1795. Approved June 14, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

State Public Works Board

The State Public Works Board was established in 1946 for the purpose of determining the needs of the state agencies in regard to construction, improvements, and equipment. The board, like the Allocation Board, was to act to alleviate unemployment in the postwar years if necessary. The board is an advisory agent to the Division of Public Works and Acquisition in the State Department of Finance.

1946 The State Public Works Board was created in 1946 by the State Postwar Construction Act. The board was to consist of the Director of Finance, the Director of Public Works, and the Real Estate Commissioner. Two members of the Senate and two members of the Assembly were to act in an advisory capacity to the board and were constituted a legislative interim committee on the subject of the act. The members were to receive no compensation, but were to be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses.

Stats. 1946, 1st Ex. Sess., ch. 145, p. 187. Approved March 13, 1946; in effect May 21, 1946.

1947 The State Public Works Board succeeded to the powers and duties of the Property Acquisition Board.

Stats. 1947, ch. 740, p. 1795. Approved June 14, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

PUBLIC RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION

Fish and Game Commission
District Oil and Gas Commissioners
State Board of Forestry
State Mining Board
State Park Commission
State Soil Conservation Commission
State Forest Purchase Committee
Marine Research Committee
Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission
Wildlife Conservation Board
Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee

Reclamation Board

State Irrigation Board
Water Project Authority
Colorado River Board
San Luis Rey Water Authority
State Water Resources Board

District Securities Commission
County Waterworks District Securities Commission

State Water Pollution Control Board

PUBLIC RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION

The Fish and Game Commission, District Oil and Gas Commissioners, State Board of Forestry, State Mining Board, and the State Park Commission are policy-forming agencies connected with the Department of Natural Resources. For further discussion of these agencies, see Ferina, California State Government, Vol. I, p. 129.

Also related to that department are the State Soil Conservation Commission, State Forest Purchase Committee, Marine Research Committee, Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, Wildlife Conservation Board, and the Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee. These are discussed in the following pages.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Throughout the United States in recent years efforts have been made to preserve the soil as one of the country's great natural resources. California followed this trend in 1938 when the Legislature passed an act which declared a state policy of soil conservation through the prevention or control of soil erosion (Ex. Sess., ch. 7). The State Soil Conservation Committee of three ex officio members received no appropriations from the Legislature during the period 1938-1945. (See Stats. 1941, ch. 600, p. 1995.)

1945 By amendment of the Public Resources Code, Division 9, the Committee was replaced by the State Soil Conservation Commission, consisting of five members: the State Engineer, the Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, and the Director of Agricultural Extension of the University of California, serving ex officio, and two members to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, with equal representation from the northern and southern portions of the state. The commission was to promote the formation of soil conservation districts, to investigate proposed districts, to advise and cooperate in soil conservation activities, and in general to administer the act. An appropriation of \$17,500 was granted.

Stats. 1945, ch. 1187, p. 2332. Approved July 6, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

1949 The Public Resources Code, Division 9, was again amended, and the State Soil Conservation Commission was placed in the Department of Natural Resources. (See also both Florida, California State Government, Vol. I, p. 133.)

Stats. 1949, ch. 1031. Approved July 20, 1949; in effect October 1, 1949.

STATE FOREST PURCHASE COMMITTEE

Certain forest conservation duties of the Department of Natural Resources and the State Board of Forestry (see California State Government, Vol. 1) have recently been facilitated by creation of the State Forest Purchase Committee in 1945. The committee is composed of the Governor, the Director of Finance, the Director of Natural Resources, and the Chairman of the State Board of Forestry, and its purpose is that of approving the acquisition of forest lands upon data presented to it by the State Board of Forestry. The committee may not approve the acquisition of any lands unless it receives a favorable recommendation passed by the board of supervisors of the county in which the land is situated.

Stats. 1945, ch. 317, p. 774. Approved May 10, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

MARINE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The Marine Research Committee was created in 1947 for the purpose of conducting research in the development of commercial fisheries of the Pacific Ocean and of marine products susceptible to being made available to the people of California. A privilege tax of fifty cents for each ton of sardines purchased or taken by every person within four years following September 19, 1947, was assessed. The proceeds of this tax were to be paid into the Fish and Game Preservation Fund. Two and one half per cent of this money was available for support of the Division of Fish and Game; the remainder was to be disbursed at the direction of a majority of the Marine Research Committee solely for the purpose of financing the research for which the committee was founded.

The nine-member committee was to include the President of the Fish and Game Commission, the Executive Director of the Fish and Game Commission, and the Chief of the Bureau of Marine Fisheries, who were to be ex officio members of the committee. The other six members of the committee were to be appointed by the Governor for a term of two years. The members were to be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses, but the sum was not to exceed fifty dollars per month per member.

Stats. 1947, ch. 1276, p. 2329. Approved July 9, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

In November 1946 a tri-state compact (California, Oregon, and Washington) was adopted for the purpose of promoting better utilization of fisheries of mutual concern to the states, and of developing a joint conservation program. The compact was to establish a Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission modeled after the Atlantic Marine Fisheries Compact to which the signatory states appoint one or more representatives. It was to be essentially an investigating and research body with authority to submit specific recommendations to the respective states.

1947 The Governor of California was authorized by the Legislature to appoint three commissioners to the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission for a term of four years. One commissioner was to be a member of the Legislature who was a member of a committee on interstate cooperation of the Legislature; one was to be the administrative or other officer of the department or agency of the state charged with the conservation of its marine fisheries resources; and the third was to be a citizen of the state with wide knowledge and interest in the marine fisheries problem. Each commissioner who was not a state officer was to receive ten dollars for each day of actual service, and each commissioner was to be reimbursed for his actual and necessary travel expenses.

Stats. 1947, ch. 1447, p. 3014. Approved July 17, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD

"An act to provide for a recreational program and for the acquisition and construction of lands and facilities for the propagation and conservation of wild life..." was passed in 1947. The Wildlife Conservation Board was created to administer the act.

1947 The Wildlife Conservation Board was established in 1947 in the Department of Natural Resources. The board was to consist of the President of the Fish and Game Commission, the executive officer designated by the commission, and the Director of Finance. Three members of the Senate and three members of the Assembly were to become an interim investigating committee on the subject of this act. The members were to receive no compensation, but were to be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses.

Stats. 1947, ch. 1325, p. 2831. Approved July 10, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee was created in 1949, to consist of seven members appointed by the Governor. The committee has authority to make a continuing survey of all important historical sites in the state and to recommend to the State Park Commission those which shall be officially registered; to receive and consider applications for designation and registration of any historical building or landmark; to recommend to the State Park Commission the qualifications for acceptance of registered historical buildings and landmarks, the type of plaque and descriptive material to be included thereon, and historical buildings and landmarks which the committee determines are qualified for marking.

Stats. 1949, ch. 143. Approved May 6, 1949; in effect October 1, 1949.

RECLAMATION BOARD

Very early in the history of California state government the legislators displayed an interest in the problem of swamp and overflowed lands. Various agencies were created and abolished and certain districts were established over and over again, but no coordinated plan of development survived for any extended period until the Reclamation Board was established in 1911.

The board consists of seven members appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the Governor. The Director of Finance is executive officer of the board for the purpose of reporting to the Governor's Council. Each appointed member of the board was to receive necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duties and \$20 for each day in attendance at board meetings, but his total annual salary was not to exceed \$1,000.

The board functions as the agency for carrying out the plan of controlling the flood water of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries for the improvement and preservation of navigation and the reclamation and protection of lands that are susceptible to overflow.

The Reclamation Board is attached to the Department of Finance for advisory purposes only.

STATE IRRIGATION BOARD

Section one of the California Water Conservation District Act, passed in 1923, created a board to be known as the State Irrigation Board, consisting of the State Engineer as chairman and two executive directors of the Water Storage District Act. The board functions as such only in the organization of districts under the California Water Conservation District Act, but the executive directors may be called upon by the State Engineer to perform other duties under the Water Storage District Act.

(California Blue Book, 1946)

WATER PROJECT AUTHORITY

After consideration of the many studies made by state and federal agencies, legislative committees, and the special commissions, the Legislature passed the Central Valley Project Act in 1933. This act created the Water Project Authority of the State of California, consisting of the Attorney General, State Controller, State Treasurer, Director of Finance, and Director of Public Works. In the event that any of these offices were abolished at some future time, provision was made for the appointment of additional members. The Director of Public Works was to be the chairman of the authority, the State Engineer its executive officer. Members were to serve without compensation other than necessary expenses incurred in travel on official business.

The Water Project Authority was charged with the responsibility of constructing the Central Valley Project. However, in 1935, by an executive order of the President, the Central Valley Project was authorized and adopted as a federal reclamation enterprise. The project is being constructed, therefore, by the Bureau of Reclamation of the United States Department of the Interior. The technical work of the authority has been handled by the Division of Water Resources of the Department of Public Works.

COLORADO RIVER BOARD

The story of the Colorado River has been written many times. For years the wide interest in its control and development was expressed in surveys, reports, and investigations of various governmental agencies and private individuals. The Legislature established the Colorado River Commission of California in 1927 and, in 1937, the Colorado River Board. This act of 1937 provided that a list of not less than two persons was to be submitted to the Governor by each of the following: the legislative body of the city of San Diego and the governing bodies of the Palo Verde Irrigation District, the Imperial Irrigation District, the Coachella Valley County Water District, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. From each such list the Governor was to appoint one member of the board. The members were to serve without compensation other than expenses incurred in the performance of official duties.

Annually the board was to elect one of its members chairman. He was to be ex officio the Colorado River Commissioner. The board appoints an executive secretary from a list of not less than two persons submitted to it by the Commissioner. The board was authorized to exercise on behalf of the State of California all the rights and duties conferred by the United States Law known as the Boulder Canyon Project Act. The board was also to make further investigations concerning the uses of and claims to the waters of the Colorado River.

In 1941 section 8 of the Act of 1937, which provided for refund on July 1, 1941, of original funds contributed to the Colorado River fund for the support of the Colorado River Board, was repealed, thereby continuing in existence this board (ch. 109, p. 1163). The provisions of the board were codified in the California Water Code of 1943 (ch. 344, p. 1043).

SAN LUIS REY WATER AUTHORITY

The San Luis Rey Water Authority was created in 1939. It was to consist of seven members appointed by the Governor for staggered terms of four years. One member was to represent each of the following districts or interests: The city of Oceanside, the Vista Irrigation District, the Fallbrook Public Utility District, the Carlshad Mutual Water Company, and the Board of Supervisors of San Diego County. The other two members were to be owners of land riparian to the San Luis Rey River, to represent the riparian landowners. The expenses of members and those of the employees of the authority were to be paid from donations. The function of the authority was to survey the San Luis Rey River watershed and to consider water use, conflicting claims, conservation, etc.

STATE WATER RESOURCES BOARD

The problem of conserving, regulating, and utilizing California's water resources to the best advantage has been legislated on for many years. Emphasis on the various aspects of the problem shifted from time to time, resulting in the creation of many different state agencies dealing with related interests. In 1915 the Legislature created the State Water Resources Board, whose emphasis was to be flood control and general water conservation.

1915 The State Water Resources Board was to consist of seven members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years. One of the board members was to serve as chairman; the State Engineer was to serve as secretary and engineer to the board without additional compensation to him. The members receive twenty dollars per day, but the total compensation was not to exceed ten thousand dollars in any one fiscal year. In addition, each member was to be reimbursed for his necessary traveling and other expenses.

① The Department of Public Works, acting through the State Engineer, was to make the facilities available for engineering and fiscal work of the board. The board acts in an advisory relationship to the later Department of Public Works.

Stats. 1915, c. 1511, p. 1067. As amended July 19, 1945; in effect Jan. 10, 1946.

DISTRICTS SECURITIES COMMISSION

The California Districts Securities Commission was created in 1931. It was to consist of the Attorney General, State Engineer, Superintendent of Banks, and two other members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. Each of the appointed members was required to have had at least five years actual experience in the affairs of a California irrigation district as an officer or employee. All members were to receive actual expenses incurred on official business, and the appointed members were to receive in addition \$10 for each day spent in the discharge of official duties.

The commission is charged with the direction and supervision of the fiscal and physical affairs of irrigation and other agricultural districts organized under the laws of the state. The California Districts Securities Act was a continuation of the earlier Bond Certification Act. The new commission succeeded to the powers and duties of the California Bond Certification Commission.

COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICTS SECURITIES COMMISSION

The County Waterworks Districts Securities Commission was established in 1943 for the purpose of reporting on the financial condition of the special local waterworks districts. The commission was to consist of the Attorney General, the Director of Public Works, and the Superintendent of Punks. One of the members was to act as chairman of the commission (Stats. 1943, ch. 368, p. 1777. Approved May 13, 1943; in effect Aug. 4, 1943).

The sections of the California Water Code providing for the establishment of the County Waterworks Districts Securities Commission were repealed in 1945 (ch. 321, p. 780. Approved May 11, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945).

STATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

California's system for the control of water pollution has been appreciably changed by new measures enacted by the 1949 Legislature. An addition to the State Water Code has brought water pollution under the control of a State Water Pollution Control Board and nine regional water pollution control boards.

1949 The State Water Pollution Control Board is a new agency which consists of the State Director of Public Health, the State Engineer, the State Director of Natural Resources, the State Director of Agriculture, and nine other members appointed by the Governor. Of the nine, at least one is to be selected from qualified persons engaged in each of the following fields:

- (a) Production and supply of domestic water;
- (b) Irrigated agriculture;
- (c) Industrial water use;
- (d) Production of industrial waste;
- (e) Public sewage disposal;
- (f) City government;
- (g) County government.

An engineer is appointed by the board to serve, at its pleasure, as executive officer.

The functions and duties of the board include:

1. Formulation of a state-wide policy for control of water pollution with due regard for the authority of regional boards.
2. Administration of any state-wide program of financial assistance for water pollution control which may be delegated to it by law.
3. Administration of any state-wide program of research in the technical phases of water pollution control which may be delegated to it by law.
4. Taking action to correct any particular existing or threatened condition of pollution in cases where regional boards have failed to do so.

Each of the nine regional boards has jurisdiction in a geographic area fixed in the law. Each board consists of five persons, to be appointed by the Governor.

PORTS AND HARBORS

Board of State Harbor Commissioners for San Francisco Harbor

Board of State Harbor Commissioners for the Bay of San Diego

Board of Harbor Commissioners for Humboldt Bay

Pilots

Port Wardens



BOARD OF STATE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS FOR SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR

The port of San Francisco has a long history, dating back to the days of Spanish occupation of California. Its development was haphazard and under private ownership until 1863, when the first state agency was established to manage it. Since then the whole waterfront has changed greatly, commerce has increased enormously, and the Board of State Harbor Commissioners for San Francisco Bay has expanded proportionately. The laws governing the activities of the board were compiled in 1937 into a Harbors and Navigation Code. In 1945 an act passed amending the code sections relating to officers and employees of the board.

1945 No changes were made in the composition of the board or in the manner appointed. The board is composed of three commissioners appointed by and holding office at the pleasure of the Governor. One of the members of the board is elected president. The annual salary of each member of the board is \$1,200.

The board was to appoint a port manager and, subject to civil service laws, a secretary and administrative assistant, an assistant secretary, a chief wharfinger, and any necessary number of wharfingers and collectors. The board was to supervise the operation of facilities and properties of the state, particularly the dock system and the State Belt Railroad.

The port manager receives an annual salary of \$12,000. He is the executive officer of the board. The work of the board is subdivided as follows: Administration, Construction and Maintenance, State Belt Railroad, and Port Operation.

Stats. 1945, ch. 410, p. 873. Approved May 22, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.



BOARD OF STATE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BAY OF SAN DIEGO

The first Board of State Harbor Commissioners for the Bay of San Diego was created in 1889. It was patterned more or less on the Board of State Harbor Commissioners for San Francisco, but never developed to the same extent. It was finally abolished in 1927, but was created a second time in 1933. The final legal provisions concerning the board were established by the Harbors and Navigation Code in 1937.

1945 In 1945 the Board of State Harbor Commissioners for the Bay of San Diego was abolished for the second time.

Stats. 1945, ch. 479, p. 978. Approved May 25, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.



BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS FOR HUMBOLDT BAY

The Board of Harbor Commissioners for Humboldt Bay was to be the controlling agency for the Port of Eureka. The board was to consist of three members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years. One of the members was to act as ex officio surveyor of the port and secretary of the board. The salary of the surveyor was to be \$1,400 annually, and the salary of the other members was to be \$400 annually.

The board succeeded to the powers and duties of the Department of Public Works with respect to the Port of Eureka, Humboldt Bay, and Eureka Harbor.

Stats. 1945, ch. 179, p. 658. Approved May 2, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

PILOTS

One of the early concerns of California legislators was with the appointment and regulation of licensed pilots for the various harbors along the coast. The current legal provisions regulating pilots may be found in the Harbors and Navigation Code, passed in 1937. The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, may still "appoint pilots for each harbor for which there is not a board of pilot commissioners and for which harbor the appointment of pilots is not otherwise provided for by law. Pilots so appointed shall hold office at the pleasure of the Governor."

San Francisco

When the final legal provisions concerning pilots and the board of commissioners were incorporated in 1937 into the Harbors and Navigation Code, the name of the board was changed to Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun. The three members, who were to be appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Senate, were to be United States citizens and residents of one of the following counties: San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, or Solano. They were to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor for a term not to exceed four years. They were to receive such compensation as the board itself might determine from time to time, not to exceed \$200 per month, and actual expenses incurred (Stats. 1947, ch. 1377, p. 2926).

Humboldt

The first act to provide for and regulate pilots specifically for Humboldt Bay was passed in 1851. In 1860 a special board was established for purpose. The present Harbors and Navigation Code, passed in 1937, contains the same specifications as the original act of 1860. The Board of

Pilot Commissioners for Humboldt Bay and Bar was to consist of three persons to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. Members were to be Eureka residents, two of them business men, and the other a shipmaster or nautical man. The board was to appoint pilots for Humboldt Bay, and to administer the law generally. Compensation of members was set at \$4 for each day actually employed in the discharge of their duties (Stats. 1937, ch. 370, p. 1183).

San Diego

As early as 1853 provision was made for regulating pilots in San Diego Bay. The present law, in the Harbors and Navigation Code, was taken from an earlier act of 1911 (ch. 102, p. 267).

The Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bay of San Diego was to consist of two residents of San Diego, one a citizen and the other a nautical man, appointed by the Governor; and the Mayor of San Diego serving ex officio. Members were to serve at the pleasure of the Governor, the term not to exceed four years. Pilots were to pay five per cent of their fees to the board in full compensation for its services and expenses (Stats. 1937, ch. 263, p. 825).

PORT WARDENS

As in the case of pilots, provision was made by the first Legislature for the appointment of port wardens for the various California harbors. These officers were required, at the request of any person interested in either vessel or cargo, to make a survey of any ship arriving in distress or which had been damaged at sea. The current legal provisions regulating port wardens are contained in the Harbors and Navigation Code.

Board of Port Wardens for the Port of San Francisco

1853 In this year the law provided for four port wardens for San Francisco, and this provision is still in force. The members of the Board of Port Wardens for the Port of San Francisco were to be appointed by the Governor. Two or more of the four were to be master mariners. The compensation for each warden for each survey remained at \$15, but the fee was not to exceed \$75 for any one vessel.

BRIDGES

California Toll Bridge Authority

CALIFORNIA TOLL BRIDGE AUTHORITY

The California Toll Bridge Authority was created in 1929. The membership consisted of the Governor, who was chairman, Lieutenant Governor, the Director of Public Works, Director of Finance, and a person or officer of the state appointed by the Governor. The members were to serve without compensation, other than actual traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

The function of the California Toll Bridge Authority was to work closely with the Department of Public Works in the construction or acquisition of toll bridges and other toll highway crossings. The actual building of bridges was to be done by the department, but the authority was given such powers and duties as determining when and where bridges were necessary, authorizing bond issues, setting toll rates, and acquiring land by eminent domain. The laws relating to toll ferries, toll roads, and bridges were placed in the Streets and Highways Code in 1947 (ch. 176, p. 702).

AGRICULTURE AND FARM FINANCE

Agricultural Prorate Advisory Commission
Agricultural Research Study Committee
California Dairy Industry Advisory Board
California Farm Debt Adjustment Commission
California Farm Production Council
Poultry Improvement Commission
Waste Utilization Commission
State Livestock Sanitary Committee

AGRICULTURAL PRORATE ADVISORY COMMISSION

The Agricultural Prorate Advisory Commission was created in 1939 as an outgrowth of an earlier act of 1933 that was the first attempt by this state to control economic conditions in the field of agriculture.

The commission was to consist of eight members appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, for staggered terms of four years, and the Director of Agriculture as a ninth, ex officio member. Six of the appointive members were to be engaged at the time of their appointment in the production of agricultural commodities as their principal occupation, but no two of them were to represent the same commodity. One appointive member was to represent consumers generally, and he was to be neither a producer nor a handler of agricultural commodities; and one was to be an experienced commercial handler of agricultural products. The compensation of commission members was set at \$10 for each day actually spent on official business, and traveling expenses.

The Agricultural Prorate Advisory Commission was to form policies and to set up rules and regulations. One member was to be present at hearings held in connection with the establishment of proration programs. The commission was to review the evidence and data developed as a result of the hearings, and was to make written findings, certifying or denying the petition in accordance with the facts presented.

The Director of Agriculture was to be the executive officer to administer the act. He was authorized to appoint a secretary for the commission and to act as his executive assistant. He was also authorized to appoint an attorney and to provide such other personnel as he deemed necessary.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STUDY COMMITTEE

The Agricultural Research Study Committee was created in 1946 for the purpose of obtaining information from farmers, farmer associations, commodity groups, and other reliable sources, relative to the type of research and information needed to contribute to the continued progress of agriculture in the state.

1946 The committee was to consist of nine members appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the Governor. Three of the nine members were to represent the public at large; the other members were to possess practical knowledge and experience in the production, processing, or distribution of agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, livestock, and dairy or poultry products. Ex officio members were to be the Director of Agriculture, the Dean of the College of Agriculture, and one member each of the Senate and Assembly. The legislative members constituted an interim committee. Members were to receive no compensation, but were to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with their duties. The committee was to go out of existence at the end of the

(1) Fifty-seventh Regular Session of the Legislature (1947).

Stats. 1946, 1st Ex. Sess., ch. 144, p. 186. Approved March 12, 1946; in effect May 21, 1946.

1947 An act passed in 1947 increased the legislative members from two to four and continued the committee in existence until the end of the 1949 regular legislative session. Recommendations of the committee on expenditure of funds were to be submitted to the Regents of the University of California.

Stats. 1947, ch. 318, p. 641. Approved May 1, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

Stats. 1947, ch. 1572, p. 3206. Approved July 10, 1947; in effect Sept. 10, 1947.

CALIFORNIA DAIRY INDUSTRY ADVISORY BOARD

The California Dairy Industry Advisory Board was created in 1945 by the Legislature and activated by the producers and handlers of milk in a referendum vote. The purpose of the act was to stabilize, maintain, and expand the dairy industry in the state through research, advertising, education, and public relations.

The board was to consist of nineteen members appointed by the Director of Agriculture from nominations made by the producers, producer-handlers, and handlers of milk products for terms of three years. Eight of the appointive members were to be engaged in the production of milk; four of the eight members were to be interested in production of manufacturing milk and four members were to be interested in production of market milk. Eight appointive members were to be producer-handlers, and the three remaining appointive members were to be producer-handlers who produced a major portion of the milk used in the dairy products handled by them.

The compensation of the board members was set at \$10 for each day actually spent on official business, and traveling expenses.

The chairman and vice chairman and three other members were to be selected by the board from among its members to serve as the executive committee. The duties of the board were to be advisory except those duties that were delegated to it by the Director of Agriculture.

Stats. 1945, ch. 1217, p. 2501. Approved July 19, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945. Amended by Stats. 1947, ch. 301, p. 2163. Approved June 25, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947. This amendment changed the chapter number in the Agricultural Code from 11 to 14, Division 14.

CALIFORNIA FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION

A temporary body to be known as the California Farm Debt Adjustment Commission was created in 1935 when farmers throughout the country were experiencing great financial distress. It was to consist of fifteen members appointed by and to serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Members were to receive no compensation, but were to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with their duties. The committee was to go out of existence Sept. 15, 1937. Its term was continued by 1937 and 1939 legislation.

1941 The existence of the commission was extended in 1941 until the 95th day after the final adjournment of the Fifty-fifth Regular Session of the Legislature. It was the duty of the commission "to assist in the voluntary adjustment of farm obligations and to that end to appoint, by and with the consent of the Governor, local farm debt adjustment committees in each county of the State in which there is a sufficient agricultural population to justify such appointment, and to provide an agency and means through which farmer debtors and their creditors may enter into voluntary agreements satisfactorily to adjust their obligations."

Stats. 1941, ch. 537, p. 1669. Approved June 4, 1941; in effect immediately.

1943 The expiration date of the commission was changed in 1943 to September 15, 1945.

Stats. 1943, ch. 1012, p. 2952. Approved June 4, 1943; in effect Apr. 4, 1943.

CALIFORNIA FARM PRODUCTION COUNCIL

"An act to provide means of achieving and making available the maximum production of food and fiber from existing farm labor and facilities and to augment such labor and facilities..." passed in 1943. A Farm Production Council was created to administer the act. By this act California became the first and only state to initiate a broad program, independently of the Federal Government, to enable farmers to achieve their wartime production goals through assistance in solving their production problems.

1943 The California Farm Production Council was to consist of seven members, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, to serve at the pleasure of the Governor. One of the members was to be a person of practical knowledge and experience in the production of citrus fruits; one in fruits other than citrus; one in dairy products; one in livestock; one in field crops; one in truck crops; and one in cotton. They were to receive no compensation, but were to be reimbursed for their traveling expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The Director of the council was to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor with a salary not to exceed \$10,000. This act was to remain in effect until one year after cessation of hostilities.

Stats. 1943, 2nd Ex. Sess., ch. 1. Approved Mar. 29, 1943; in effect July 29, 1943.

1947 The council was abolished. The Department of Finance was transferred to the control of all real and personal property of the council.

Stats. 1947, ch. 222, p. 345. Approved July 29, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

POULTRY IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION

The 1939 act creating the Poultry Improvement Commission (ch. 950, p. 2665; approved July 22, 1939, in effect Sept. 19, 1939) was repealed by an act of 1947 which added Article 3 to Chapter 1 of Division 1 of the Agricultural Code providing for a new Poultry Improvement Commission (ch. 173, p. 692; approved May 8, 1947, in effect Sept. 19, 1947). The commission was to consist of seven members appointed by the Governor, chosen to represent the seven major poultry districts in the state, and three ex officio members: the chiefs of the Poultry and Veterinary Divisions of the University of California, and the State Director of Agriculture. The appointed members were to serve for staggered terms of four years. They were to receive no compensation and were to be reimbursed for traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. The poultry testing project fund in the State Treasury was continued in existence. The commission was to conduct annually a poultry testing project at Modesto or some similarly situated place.

WASTE UTILIZATION COMMISSION

The Waste Utilization Commission consisting of the Director of Agriculture, Director of Public Works, Director of Natural Resources, and the State Relief Administrator, all serving ex officio, was created in 1939 (Stats. 1939, ch. 741) and was abolished in 1943 (Stats. 1943, ch. 220). The Department of Agriculture succeeded to all property both personal and real that belonged to the commission.

STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY COMMITTEE

"For the purpose of protecting the agricultural industry of this State and to coordinate livestock sanitary activities within this State and among the several states having common or similar problems in the field of livestock disease prevention quarantine, eradication or control..." the Livestock Sanitary Committee was created in 1947.

The committee was to be composed of three members appointed by the Governor for a term of two years. One member was to be recommended by the Director of Agriculture to represent the official livestock sanitary services of the state. The other members were to be representatives of the livestock industry of the state. They were to receive \$12.50 per diem in addition to traveling and incidental expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The committee was to go out of existence on the 91st day after final adjournment of the 1949 Regular Session of the Legislature. (Stats. 1947, ch. 889, p. 2087. Approved June 20, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.)

By amendment of Section 205.5 of the Agricultural Code, the life of the committee was extended to the 91st day after final adjournment of the 1951 Regular Session of the Legislature. Stats. 1949, ch. 984, p. 1784. Approved July 1949; in effect Oct. 1, 1949.

PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

Public Utilities Commission



PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

California began to regulate railroads as early as 1876. It wasn't until 1911, however, that real control of railroads and public utilities was started when the constitution was amended and the Public Utilities Act was passed. After that date the Railroad Commission assumed a position of vital importance in the state government. By another amendment to the constitution on November 5, 1946, the Railroad Commission was continued in existence as the Public Utilities Commission. The organization of the commission is discussed below.

1946 Amendment of section 22 of article XII of the California constitution changed the name of the Railroad Commission to the Public Utilities Commission. The membership of the commission continued to be five members appointed by the Governor from the state at large. The Legislature was authorized, at its discretion, to divide the state into districts for purposes of appointment. The commissioners were to serve for staggered terms of six years. Salaries were to be fixed by the Legislature. The annual salary of each commissioner was set at \$12,000 in 1947 (ch. 1442, p. 3009).

Administrative Department

The Administrative Department was established sometime in 1946. The department under the direction of the Secretary of the Commission is composed of units handling all formal applications and cases, records of official actions, supervision of internal accounting, filing procedures, personnel processing, purchases, and many other related tasks. The department perhaps was the outgrowth of the general staff created in 1914 under the Public Utilities Department.



Public Utilities Division

The Public Utilities Division was formerly called a department. The change was made sometime in 1947 or 1948. At present there are six subsections in this division that were formerly called divisions.

1. Valuation Section

The Valuation Section has been in operation since 1926. The section is responsible for detailed analysis in matters connected with rates, finance, land values, sales, transfers, and condemnation of utility properties.

2. Research Section

The Research Section was organized in 1937 for the purpose of maintaining statistics of operating results of the various utilities, and prepares annually reports summarizing the results of operation of the gas, electric, telephone, and water utilities.

3. Electric Section

The work of the Electric Section is primarily concerned with the technical and engineering details of regulating the operation of the 23 privately owned and operated public utilities rendering electric service within the state of California. The Electric Section previous to 1944 was combined with the Gas and Electric Division.

4. Gas Section

The Gas Section, prior to 1944, was part of the Gas and Electric Division, which was reorganized into two separate sections. This section investigates the rates of gas utilities.

5. Hydraulic Section

The Hydraulic Section is responsible for problems connected with water utilities.

6. Telephone and Telegraph Section

The Telephone and Telegraph Section prepares studies dealing with operation, rates, service problems, and facility development in telephone and telegraph utilities.

Finance and Accounts Division

Sometime in 1947 or 1948 the Department of Finance and Accounts became the Finance and Accounts Division. It has charge of all accounting records and gives technical advice to the commission in matters relating to the issuance by utility companies of stocks, bonds, and securities.

Transportation Division

The Transportation Division is primarily concerned with the rates, service, and safety of operation of for-hire carriers of persons and property by rail, highway, and water. A considerable portion of time is devoted to cost, service, revenue, and rate studies. It has at present seven subsections.

1. Rate Section

As the name suggests, the Rate Section is concerned with rates, rules, and regulations of for-hire carriers of persons and property.

2. Truck and Stage Section

The Truck and Stage Section is concerned with regulating the transportation of freight and passengers by truck and bus.

3. Permits and Fees Section

The Permits and Fees Section was created in 1947. The section is responsible for licensing carriers under the State Highway and City Carriers' Acts.

4. Field Section

The Field Section is charged with the task of enforcing the statutes administered by the commission. The state is divided into two areas, the Northern Area (territory lying north of San Luis Obispo and Kern Counties) and the Southern Area. The section is supervised by a Chief Transportation Representative. Within the two areas are districts, and a District Transportation Representative is in charge of each district. The Field Section was formerly the Division of Investigation.

5. Engineering Section

Service and Permit Division

1943 The Service and Permit Division was created in 1943 for the purpose of investigating matters relating to steam and electric railroads, street railways, passenger stage operations, grade crossings, cost of transportation, and other matters involving transportation companies of all classes. The Engineering Division was absorbed by the Service and Permit Division.

Engineering Division

1946 Sometime in 1946 the Service and Permit Division was renamed the Engineering Division.

Engineering Section

1943 The Engineering Division was made a section in the organizational scale.

6. Research Section

The Research Section of the Transportation Division investigates matters involving adjustments of fares and service of passenger rail and motor coach lines.

7. Operations and Safety Section

Before 1946 the Operations and Safety Section was called the Safety Division. The section investigates the enforcement of safety measures and conducts transportation safety education.

Legal Division

The Legal Division has been in operation since 1912. Its functions include litigation and intervention before the courts and regulatory authorities, and advising the commission, members of the staff, and the public on legal questions relating to the commission's work.

RACING REGULATION

California Horse Racing Board

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

An attempt to regulate and license horse racing and betting in California was made in 1926. An initiative measure on the subject was rejected by the voters on November 2, 1926. Nothing more was done until 1933, when an act was passed establishing the California Horse Racing Board.

The 1933 law provided that the California Horse Racing Board should consist of three members appointed by the Governor for staggered terms of four years. Members were to serve without compensation other than necessary traveling expenses. A secretary, appointed by the board, was to receive a salary of \$8,000 per annum. The function of the board was to regulate, license, and supervise horse racing and wagering on horse races. Only the pari mutuel method of wagering was to be used, and the board was to collect a certain percentage of the pools. Participants and officials were to be licensed.

REGULATION OF PROFESSIONS

State Bar of California
Board of Osteopathic Examiners

STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA

The function of examining and passing upon the qualifications of those who wished to practice law in California was early assigned to the supreme court. It was not until 1919 that a special state board was created to perform this duty. Finally, in 1927, the responsibilities of the State Board of Bar Examiners were turned over to a special committee of the State Bar of California.

The State Bar of California, created in 1927 as a public corporation, was to consist of fifteen members elected from specific State Bar Districts for staggered terms of three years. Its administrative body was to be the Board of Governors of the State Bar.

The Board of Governors was to create local administrative committees and delegate to them such of its powers and duties as deemed advisable. The board was to establish a special examining committee with power to fix and determine the qualifications for admission to practice law in this state, to examine all applicants, and to recommend to the supreme court for admission to practice law those who fulfill the requirements.

The current legal provisions affecting the State Bar may be found in the Business and Professions Code. Chapter 34 of the Statutes of 1939 made the State Bar Act a chapter in this code.

BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS

The regulation of osteopathy as a specific branch of medicine was started in 1901 with the creation of a special State Board of Osteopathic Examiners. When the Medical Practice Act of 1907 was passed, osteopathy and all other branches of medicine were placed under the control of a composite examining board. After 1913, until the initiative measure of 1922 was passed, the practice of osteopathy received no special recognition, but was supervised in the same manner as all medical practice by the Board of Medical Examiners.

By the Osteopathic Act of 1922, the Board of Osteopathic Examiners of the state of California was created. It was to consist of five members appointed by the Governor for terms of three years. All members were to be graduates of osteopathic schools who held unrevoked licenses to practice in California. They were to receive no compensation except traveling expenses and \$10 for each day of actual service in the discharge of official duties.

STATE UNIVERSITY

University of California
Board of Regents
Hastings College of the Law
Board of Directors

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The majority of California state institutions come under the jurisdiction of one or another of the large government departments. They have been described, therefore, in the first volume of this study. The University of California, however, has a unique position in the state government.

The organic act establishing the University of California was passed in 1868. In the first sixty years the institution exhibited such amazing vitality in its development that it came to serve more fulltime resident students than any other college or university in the United States. By 1938 the Berkeley campus alone led all colleges and universities in the country. The university has in all, however, eight campuses. Besides the largest and most widely known elements of the institution, namely, those on the Berkeley campus and on the Los Angeles campus, other units hold strategic positions. The recently acquired Santa Barbara campus has the same type of academic training as that found on the Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses. The College of Agriculture offers supplementary instruction at Davis, where the University Farm is located, and at Riverside, site of the Citrus Experiment Station. The Medical Center, with the Toland Medical School, the George Williams Hooper Foundation (for medical research), a hospital and clinics, and, in part, the Schools of Public Health and of Nursing, is in San Francisco. In that city also are the Hastings College of the Law, the College of Dentistry, the College of Pharmacy, and the California School of Fine Arts. Advanced research is carried on at the Lick Astronomical Observatory on Mount Hamilton and the Scripps Institute of Oceanography at La Jolla. The W. K. Kellogg Institute of Animal Husbandry at Pomona is no longer a part of the university, the title to the ranch having been transferred to the United States Army in 1943.

The California constitution, as amended in 1918, placed the control and administration of this institution in the hands of the Board of Regents of the University of California. This corporation was given full powers of organization, subject only to such legislative control as might be necessary to insure compliance with the terms of the endowments of the university and the security of its funds. The board was to consist of sixteen members appointed by the Governor and eight ex officio members as follows: the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, speaker of the Assembly, Superintendent of Public Instruction, president of the State Board of Agriculture, president of the Mechanics Institute of San Francisco, president of the alumni association of the university, and the president of the university. The appointive members were to serve for staggered terms of sixteen years. (California Constitution, art. IX, sec. 9)

The Hastings College of the Law, established by a special act of the 1879 Legislature, has as its officers a dean, a registrar, and eight directors. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state is president of the Board of Directors. (Education Code, div. 10, ch. 1, art. 6, p. 543)

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

State Emergency Council
California State Council of Defense
California State War Council
California State Disaster Council
(See Governor's Office)

STATE EMERGENCY COUNCIL

Various attempts have been made, particularly by municipalities, to draw up preparedness plans in order to have a working-organization in readiness whenever disaster might strike. In 1929 the State of California took a similar step in creating the State Emergency Council. In 1945 the laws pertaining to the council were codified in the Government Code (ch. 119, p. 508).

The State Emergency Council was to consist of the heads of the Departments of Finance, Public Works, Military and Veterans' Affairs, and Public Health; a member representing the American Legion; one representing the American Red Cross; a member representing the transportation interests of California; one from the business organizations of the state; and one peace officer. The members were to be appointed by the Governor for a term of two years, and were to serve without pay other than expenses incurred in the performance of official business.

The purpose of the council was to prepare a plan and to consider ways and means for dealing with possible future emergencies in the state. The Governor was required to declare, in times of such disasters as fires, floods, earthquakes, etc., that an emergency existed. Under certain conditions he was to designate officers or departments to take charge of necessary relief work. The State Emergency Council was to cooperate in such activities.

CALIFORNIA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

This agency was created in 1941, when the Second World War was just beginning. Its function was "to plan for the mobilization of agricultural, industrial, communication and transportation facilities, for the protection of individual rights and consumer interests and for the suppression of sabotage and subversive activities...."

1941 A temporary body to be known as the California State Council of Defense was created in 1941. It was to consist of the Governor, the Attorney General, the Adjutant General, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Director of Public Health, and twenty members appointed by and to serve at the pleasure of the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation. Members were to receive no compensation, but were to be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The Executive Committee of the council was to appoint the members of the council to the six standing committees: Agricultural Resources and Production; Civil Protection; Health, Welfare, and Consumer Interest; Transportation, Housing, Works and Facilities; Human Resources and Skills; and Industrial Resources and Production. The council was to go out of existence September 1, 1943.

Stats. 1941, ch. 561, p. 1340. Approved June 3, 1941; in effect Sept. 13, 1941.

1943 The State Council of Defense was abolished. Its duties and powers were transferred to the newly created War Council.

Stats. 1943, ch. 294, p. 1277. Approved April 29, 1943; in effect immediately.

CALIFORNIA STATE WAR COUNCIL

The state, long recognizing its responsibility to provide for preparedness against disaster, created the State War Council to replace the abolished California State Council of Defense in 1943, in order to increase the emergency war powers of the Governor.

1943 The State War Council, a temporary war agency, was to consist of the Governor; the Lieutenant Governor; the State Director of Civilian Defense; the State Director of Civilian War Services; the Attorney General; four members of the Legislature; and two representatives of city governments and two representatives of county governments, who were to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

The members, except those specifically provided for in the law, were not to receive a salary, but were to be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses. The Governor was to be ex officio chairman, and the State Director of Civilian Defense was to be ex officio vice chairman, of the War Council.

The Governor was authorized to create advisory committees to assist in specific fields of civilian defense activities, and within his office the positions of State Director of Civilian Defense, Civilian Protection, and Civilian War Services were created.

Stats. 1942, 1st Ex. Sess., ch. 1, p. 3377. Approved Jan. 30, 1943; in effect May 1, 1943.

1944 The War Council was reorganized in 1944. The membership was to consist of the Governor; the Lieutenant Governor; the Director of the California State War Council; the Attorney General; four members of the Legislature; and two representatives of city govern-

ments and two representatives of county governments. The Governor was to be ex officio chairman, and the Lieutenant Governor was to be ex officio vice chairman, of the War Council.

The office of Director of the California State War Council was to be created in the Governor's office--the successor of the State Director of Civilian Defense, the State Director of Civilian Protection, and the State Director of Civilian War Services. The director was to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

Stats. 1944, ch. 55, p. 214. Approved June 21, 1944; in effect Sept. 12, 1944.

1945 The duties and powers of the State War Council and the State Council of Defense were transferred to the California State Disaster Council, located in the Governor's office (see page 3).

Stats. 1945, ch. 1024, p. 1973. Approved June 25, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANCE

Legislative Counsel
California Code Commission
Commission on Uniform State Laws
Codification Board
California Commission on Interstate Cooperation

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

The Office of Legislative Counsel (created in 1913 as the Legislative Counsel Bureau) is under the direction of a chief who is the Legislative Counsel of California. Strictly speaking, a discussion of the Legislative Counsel should not be included in this outline, inasmuch as this agency is attached to the legislative, rather than the administrative, branch of the state government. In order to enhance the reference value of this work, however, all agencies of the state have been included, outside of the legislature itself and the California courts.

Moreover, although the principal duty of the Legislative Counsel is to assist members of the Legislature in drafting bills, resolutions, and constitutional amendments, and to serve legislative committees both during and between sessions, he is also subject to other state officers of the executive or judicial branches of the government who might contract with him for technical assistance in preparation of departmental rules and regulations. He is required to prepare certain publications, such as legislative digests, statutory indexes, and the codes as published by the Documents Division of the State Bureau of Printing. He edits the Ballot Pamphlet, a publication issued by the Secretary of State prior to each general election and containing the text of each proposed constitutional amendment and initiative measure to be voted upon. He has served on various governmental commissions from time to time. At present, the Legislative Counsel is ex officio secretary of the Code Commission and ex officio member of the California Commission on Uniform State Laws.

The Legislative Counsel was to be selected by concurrent resolution at the opening of each regular session and serve until his successor is

selected and qualified. If the office fell vacant while the Legislature was not in session, selection was to be made by a committee consisting of the speaker of the Assembly, the speaker pro tempore of the Assembly, the president pro tempore of the Senate, and the chairman of the finance committee of the Senate. The annual salary of the Legislative Counsel is \$15,000 (amended by Stats. 1945, ch. 1185, and by Stats. 1947, ch. 1442).

CALIFORNIA CODE COMMISSION

The present California Code Commission was established in 1929 for the purpose of codifying all the general and permanent laws of the state. It was to consist of nine members appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the Governor. The Legislative Counsel was to serve as ex officio secretary of the commission. Members were to serve without compensation, but were allowed expenses incurred in traveling and in the actual discharge of their duties.

The commission set up twenty-four classifications of state law: Agricultural Code; Banking, Building and Loan, and Investment Code; Business and Professions Code; Civil Code; Code of Civil Procedure; Corporations Code; Education Code; Elections Code; Fish and Game Code; Government Code; Harbors and Navigation Code; Health and Safety Code; Insurance Code; Labor Code; Military and Veterans Code; Penal Code; Probate Code; Public Resources Code; Public Utilities Code; Revenue and Taxation Code; Streets and Highways Code; Vehicle Code; Water Code; and Welfare and Institutions Code. The Civil, Civil Procedure, and Penal Codes, enacted in 1872, are to be revised by the commission. Nineteen new codes or portions of codes prepared by the commission have been enacted by the Legislature upon the commission's recommendation. A Banking Code "proposed by others" was passed in 1949 (ch. 755, p. 1376) and will form a part of the commission's Banking, Building and Loan, and Investment Code. Work on the Public Utilities Code has not yet begun. Consideration is being given to the preparation of a proposed Aviation Code. (California Code Commission Report, 1947-1948, p. 11, 16.)

COMMISSION ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws was organized in 1892. Ever since then there have been yearly meetings of representatives from a majority of the states. The purpose has been to draft laws on subjects where uniformity seems desirable and practicable. These uniform laws may then be adopted by the legislatures in the different states.

California created a commission to cooperate in this movement as early as 1897. It was abolished in 1901, however, and another commission was not established until 1927. The membership of this commission was increased in 1941.

1941 The Commission on Uniform State Laws was to consist of three commissioners, each of whom was to be a member of the bar of this state in good standing, appointed by the Governor for terms of four years. The Legislative Counsel was to be an ex officio non-voting member of the commission. No compensation was allowed commissioners.

Stats. 1941, ch. 608, p. 2056. Approved June 6, 1941; in effect Sept. 13, 1941.

1949 A member of the commission shall be an ex officio nonvoting member of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation, upon appointment by the Governor (Stats. 1949, ch. 975).

CODIFICATION BOARD

The Codification Board was created in 1941 for the purpose of unifying and publishing all rules and regulations of every state agency that were filed with the Secretary of State.

1941 The board was composed of the Secretary of State, the Director of Finance, and the Legislative Counsel, or their nominees. The board was to be responsible for the publication of the California Administrative Register and the California Administrative Code.

Stats. 1941, ch. 628, p. 2087. Approved June 9, 1941; in effect Sept. 13, 1941.

1947 The Codification Board was abolished. Its duties were transferred to the Division of Administrative Procedure, Department of Professional and Vocational Standards.

Stats. 1947, ch. 1175, p. 2655. Approved July 7, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

The Council of State Governments was organized in 1935, as an outgrowth of the American Legislators' Association. By March 1939 thirty-eight states had joined the council, through appointment of special commissions on interstate cooperation. California took the necessary step in 1938 by passing a Senate Concurrent Resolution. In 1939 an act, instead of a resolution, was passed in order to give the commission continuity of existence beyond the current legislative term.

The commission, as presently constituted, consists of fifteen members--- five Senators of a regular Senate Standing Committee on Interstate Cooperation, five Assemblymen of a regular Assembly Standing Committee on Interstate Cooperation, and five heads of administrative departments of state government appointed by the Governor, with the Governor as ex officio and honorary nonvoting member of the commission.

"The commission may establish such committees and advisory boards as it deems advisable to conduct conferences and to formulate proposals concerning subjects of intergovernmental cooperation...."

The members of the commission and the members of all committees which it establishes were to serve without compensation, but they were to be paid for their necessary traveling expenses.

1949 A member of the California Commission on Uniform State Laws shall be appointed by the Governor as an ex officio nonvoting member of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

Stats. 1949, ch. 975.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Judicial Council
Commission on Qualifications (Judicial)

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

As in the case of the Legislative Counsel, the Judicial Council perhaps should not be included in a study of this type. It is strictly a part of the judicial rather than the administrative branch of government.

From one point of view, however, the Judicial Council has certain administrative duties, as it surveys the condition of business in the several courts for the purpose of simplifying and improving the administration of justice, and submits such suggestions to the courts as may seem in the interest of uniformity and expedition of business. The chairman of the Judicial Council may appoint committees composed of justices or judges of the courts to advise him in this duty (Stats. 1945, ch. 1254, p. 2369. Approved July 10, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945). The Council marshals judicial manpower to meet as far as possible the needs of all courts, particularly trial courts when illness or unavoidable absence or disqualification of a judge occurs, or calendars become congested; adopts and amends rules of practice and procedure for the courts; and makes such recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature as it deems proper.

The Judicial Council was created by an amendment adding section 1a to article VI of the constitution, adopted by a vote of the people on November 2, 1926. It consists of the chief justice or acting chief justice, and of one associate justice of the supreme court, three justices of district courts of appeal, four judges of superior courts, one judge of a police or municipal court, and one judge of an inferior court, selected by the chief justice. The term of office is two years, but appointment terminates at once in the event of a member ceasing to be a judge of the court from which he was assigned. The members of the Judicial Council receive no compensation for their services as such, but are allowed necessary expenses for travel, board, and lodging incurred in the performance of official duties.

COMMISSION ON QUALIFICATIONS (JUDICIAL)

An initiative measure, adopted by the people on November 6, 1934, added section 26 to article VI of the constitution. This section changed the method of succession and selection to vacancies in office of appellate and supreme court justices in California. As a new element, a Commission on Qualifications was created by the amendment. The function of the commission was to confirm, by a majority vote, the appointments of the Governor or his nominations to fill judicial offices in the courts above indicated.

The Commission on Qualifications consists of (1) the chief justice or acting chief justice of the supreme court; (2) the senior presiding justice of the district court of appeal of the district in which a justice of a district court of appeal is to serve, or, in the case of the nomination or appointment of a justice of the supreme court, the presiding justice who has served longest as such upon any of the district courts of appeal; and (3) the Attorney General.

This method may become applicable to the superior court within a county upon adoption by its electors.

Another duty of the Commission on Qualifications is concerned with the retirement for permanent disability of a judge under section 3 of the Judges' Retirement Law.

AERONAUTICS REGULATION

California Aeronautics Commission

CALIFORNIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

In 1947 the California Legislature passed the State Aeronautics Act "to further and protect the public interest in aeronautics and aeronautical progress: by encouraging the development of private flying and the general use of air transportation; by fostering and promoting safety in aeronautics; and by effecting uniformity of the laws and regulations relating to aeronautics consistent with federal aeronautics laws and regulations."

1947 The California Aeronautics Commission was to consist of five members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years. All members of the commission were to be citizens of the state, and at least two of them were to have had three or more years of practical experience in aeronautics as private or commercial pilots, airport managers, or aviation executives. The members were to receive either \$25 per day or actual and necessary expenses for attending the meetings of the commission.

A Director of Aeronautics was to be appointed by the commission at a salary not to exceed \$12,000 per annum for the purpose of administering the provisions of this act.

Stats. 1947, ch. 1379, p. 2927. Approved July 11, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

CRIME STUDY AND REHABILITATION

Special Crime Study Commissions

Commission on Criminal Law and Procedure
Commission on Adult Corrections and Release Procedures
Commission on Juvenile Justice
Commission on Social and Economic Causes of Crime
and Delinquency
Commission on Organized Crime

Youth Authority

respecting the effectiveness of all criminal laws and procedures now in force in California for the purpose of drafting such suggested changes as would make more effective the administration of criminal justice. The commission was to render its final report and recommendations to the Director of Corrections not later than July 1, 1949.

The Special Crime Study Commission on Adult Corrections and
Release Procedures

The Commission on Adult Corrections and Release Procedures was to consist of five members who were authorized and instructed to study, evaluate, and make recommendations concerning the administration and organization of all agencies of the state and local government charged with the responsibility of detaining and caring for adult offenders from the time of arrest to final disposition. The commission was to render its final report to the Director of Corrections not later than July 1, 1949.

The Special Crime Study Commission on Juvenile Justice

The Commission on Juvenile Justice was to consist of five members who were authorized and instructed to study, evaluate, and make recommendations respecting all matters having a direct bearing upon the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the protection of the welfare of children, together with the general problem of dealing with juvenile offenders against the law, including their apprehension, detention, prosecution, treatment, and rehabilitation. The commission was to render its report and recommendations to the Director of Corrections not later than July 1, 1949.

The Special Crime Study Commission on Social and Economic
Causes of Crime and Delinquency

The Commission on Social and Economic Causes of Crime and Delinquency

was to consist of five members who were authorized and instructed to make inquiries into any social or economic condition in the state which appears to be or is contributing to crime and delinquency, either directly or indirectly. The commission was to render its report and recommendations to the Director of Corrections not later than July 1, 1949.

The Special Crime Study Commission on Organized Crime

The Commission on Organized Crime was to consist of five members who were authorized to study the general subject of organized crime in the state. The commission was to render its final report and recommendations to the Director of Corrections not later than July 1, 1949.

YOUTH AUTHORITY

The Legislature created the Youth Authority from the model act proposed by the American Law Institute, "to protect society more effectively by substituting for retributive punishment methods of training and treatment directed toward the correction and rehabilitation of young persons found guilty of public offenses."

Youth Correction Authority

1941 The Youth Correction Authority created in 1941 was to consist of three members whose function was to provide and administer preventive and corrective training and treatment for persons committed to it. The three members were to be appointed by the Governor; two members were to be chosen from a list of persons recommended by the Advisory Panel consisting of the President of the California Conference of Social Work, the President of the California Probation and Parole Officers Association, the President of the State Bar of California, the President of the California Medical Association, and the President of the Prison Association of California. The members of the Authority were to serve for terms of four years at a salary of \$10,000 per year, plus actual traveling expenses. One of the members was to act as chairman of the Authority.

Stats. 1941, ch. 937, p. 2522. Approved July 9, 1941; in effect Sept. 13, 1941.

Youth Authority

1943 The desire to emphasize preventive as well as correctional functions of the Authority resulted in the removal of the word

"correction" from the title. The Youth Authority was reorganized so that the members selected one member to serve full time as director. The director was given responsibility for managing the agency; the Authority as a board retained the power of classification and placement of offenders.

The Youth Authority also increased its administrative responsibility. The three correctional schools, Nelles, Preston, and Ventura, were transferred from the Department of Institutions to the Authority. At the same time the Division of Probation, Department of Social Welfare, became a part of the Authority.

Stats. 1943, ch. 690, p. 2442. Approved May 21, 1943; in effect Aug. 4, 1943.

1944 The Youth Authority was transferred to the Department of Corrections and although part of the Board of Corrections, the Authority was to remain an independent agency outside of the control of the Director of Corrections.

Stats. 1944, 3rd Ex. Sess., ch. 2, p. 12. Approved Feb. 4, 1944; in effect May 1, 1944.

LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT REORGANIZATION

State Commission on School Districts

STATE COMMISSION ON SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The State Commission on School Districts is an agency of the state government created originally to function outside the State Department of Education. On October 1, 1949, the commission will be abolished, and the State Board of Education will succeed to the duties of the commission.

The commission was created by the Legislature in 1945 to consist of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and eight lay members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years (ch. 1273, p. 2338. Approved July 10, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945). The members serve without pay, but are reimbursed for actual and traveling expenses.

The objective of the commission is to secure the initiation of local action which, with the consent of the electors of school districts concerned, will lead to the reorganization of local units of school administration in conformity with modern conditions and standards.

PLANNING

State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission
Office of Director of Planning and Research
(See Governor's Office)

STATE RECONSTRUCTION AND REEMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

State planning was recognized as a specialized function in 1935, when the State Planning Board was created as a division of the Department of Finance (ch. 331, p. 1153). The State Planning Board was abolished in 1943; its powers and duties were transferred to the State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, created in 1943 (ch. 631, p. 2250. Approved May 20, 1943; in effect Aug. 4, 1943). The purpose of this agency was to study the human, natural, and economic resources of California and to formulate and promote plans for readjustment of returning veterans and displaced war workers, for conversion of industry and commerce to peacetime conditions, for development of new industries, and for postwar adjustment and reconstruction generally.

The commission was to consist of nine members: the State Directors of Public Works, Finance, Professional and Vocational Standards, Natural Resources, Agriculture, Industrial Relations, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California, and the Executive Secretary of the Governor. No additional compensation was to be received by the members.

By the same act was created the office of the Director, who was executive officer of the commission. He was to be appointed by the Governor at a salary not to exceed \$10,000 per year.

Citizens Advisory Committees

Each member of the State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission was to act as chairman of a citizens advisory committee of five members selected by the Governor upon nomination by such member. Members of these advisory committees were to receive no compensation other

than their actual and necessary expenses. The committees established were: Public Works; Development, Preservation, and Restoration of Industry; Coordination of Research Facilities; Development of Natural Resources; Agriculture; Social and Industrial Welfare; Readjustment Education; and Demobilized Service Men and Women.

The Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission was abolished in 1947. Its powers and duties relating to planning were transferred to the Governor. Stats. 1947, ch. 1408, p. 2967. Approved July 12, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Office of the Adjutant General
State Fire Marshal
State Fire Advisory Board

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

The first act concerning the organization of the militia of California provided for the office of Adjutant General in 1850. He was to be elected by the Legislature for a term of four years. The act was amended frequently in subsequent years, but it wasn't until 1929, and again in 1946, that the provisions regarding this officer were materially changed. In 1929 the Adjutant General was made the administrative head of the Division of Military Affairs in the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs. In 1946 the Office of the Adjutant General was made an independent agency of the state government by the Legislature.

The Adjutant General is chief of staff of the Governor and is chief of the Office of the Adjutant General, and as such administers the California National Guard, Naval Militia, and California Cadet Corps, and is Commanding General of the California State Guard.

The Adjutant General was to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor, a provision that has been in force since 1872. No person is eligible for appointment as Adjutant General unless he has had not less than a total of ten years of commissioned service in the California National Guard (amended by Stats. 1943, ch. 450, and by Stats. 1947, ch. 331). The Adjutant General has the rank of Brigadier General and receives the same pay as a Brigadier General in the United States Army.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL

The Office of the State Fire Marshal was created by an act of the Legislature in 1923 for the purpose of fostering and encouraging fire prevention activities in the state. In 1927 the Legislature created the Division of Fire Safety in the Department of Industrial Relations, of which the State Fire Marshal was chief, and an organization was established to carry on fire prevention work in cooperation with local fire officials. This division was abolished by the Legislature in 1945, and the duties and responsibilities of the division were delegated to the State Fire Marshal, whose office was to be an independent office in the state government under this reorganization (Stats. 1945, ch. 1173, p. 2218).

The State Fire Marshal was to be appointed by and hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. His salary was raised to \$10,000 per annum in 1947 (ch. 1389, p. 2953). The functions of the office were to foster, promote, and develop ways and means of protecting life and property against fire and panic. The State Fire Advisory Board was to assist the State Fire Marshal in his duties.

STATE FIRE ADVISORY BOARD

The State Fire Advisory Board of eleven members was to act "in an advisory capacity to the State Fire Marshal in establishing minimum standards for the protection of life and property against fire and panic and for the coordination of activities in the State Fire Marshal's office with those of local governmental agencies" (Stats. 1945, ch. 1173, p. 2218).

The members of the board were to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The State Fire Marshal was to act as chairman of the board. The act provided that board members were to be active members of regularly organized fire departments and were to serve without compensation, but were to receive their actual and necessary traveling expenses.

REAPPORTIONMENT

Reapportionment Commission

REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

Every ten years the legislative districts are readjusted on the basis of the Federal Census. Provided the Legislature fails to reapportion the Assembly and Senatorial districts, the standing Reapportionment Commission performs this function that is subject to the referendum vote. These reapportionments are to be effective immediately, just as if they were an act of the Legislature.

1941 The Reapportionment Commission, composed of the Lieutenant Governor, who was chairman, the Attorney General, State Controller, Secretary of State, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, reapportioned the Assembly and Senatorial districts in 1941.

Stats. 1941, ch. 143, p. 3550. Filed with the Secretary of State June 16, 1941.

1942 The reapportionment measure was passed by the people in a referendum vote on November 3, 1942.

RECREATION

Recreation Commission

RECREATION COMMISSION

The proposal to create a state recreation commission in California was first made by a committee appointed by the Legislature in 1914. Similar proposals have been made on various occasions since 1914, but it was not until 1947 that the Legislature acted upon the proposals of such a committee and established a Recreation Commission.

1947 The Recreation Commission was to consist of seven members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The members were to serve without compensation, but were to be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses.

The purpose of the law was to make possible the institution of a comprehensive recreational policy for the state.

The Governor, in consultation with the commission, was to appoint a Director of Recreation who was to be technically trained with adequate administrative experience in the field of public recreation. The director was to serve at the pleasure of the Governor, and his salary was to be set by the commission.

Stats. 1947, ch. 1239, p. 2745. Approved July 8, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

REDEVELOPMENT

State Redevelopment Agency

STATE REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The Community Redevelopment Act of 1945 (ch. 1326, p. 2478) had the purpose of stimulating local rehabilitation and redevelopment of blighted areas. An amendment to the original act added the State Redevelopment Agency in 1947. The agency was to be the organ for collecting and disseminating information on all aspects of planning and redevelopment, and was to act as a technical advisory body.

1947 The State Redevelopment Agency was created in 1947. It was to consist of five members appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the Governor. Each member was to receive \$20 for each day's actual attendance at meetings. In addition, each member was to be reimbursed for his actual and necessary expenses. The agency was to appoint a Director of Redevelopment.

Stats. 1947, ch. 1515, p. 3141. Approved July 18, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

1948 The Legislature did not appropriate funds for the agency for the 1948-1949 fiscal year.

STATE CENTENNIALS REGULATION

California Centennials Commission
Centennials Advisory Committee
California Bear Flag Commemoration Commission
Monterey Flag Raising Centennial Commission

CALIFORNIA CENTENNIALS COMMISSION

The years 1943, 1949, and 1950 have been designated by the Legislature as important ones for commemorating significant events in the history of the state. In order to provide for the appropriate observance throughout the state of these events, the California Centennials Commission and the Centennials Advisory Committee were created.

1947 The California Centennials Commission was to consist of five members who were to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. One member of the Senate and one of the Assembly were to constitute a legislative interim committee to assist the commission. The members of the commission and the interim committee were to receive no compensation for their services, but were to be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses.

The Governor, upon recommendation of the commission, may appoint local and regional advisory committees.

Stats. 1947, ch. 456, p. 1354. Approved May 31, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

CENTENNIALS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Centennials Advisory Committee was created by the same act that created the California Centennials Commission. Its purpose was that of advising and conferring with the commission regarding public celebrations. The committee was to consist of twenty-five members appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the Governor. The members were to receive only their actual and necessary expenses.

Stats. 1947, ch. 456, p. 1354. Approved May 31, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

CALIFORNIA BEAR FLAG COMMEMORATION COMMISSION

In order to celebrate properly the important events in the history of the state, the Legislature authorized the establishment of committees and commissions which were responsible for planning and coordinating the celebrations on a local, regional, and state level. One of the first such commissions to be established was the California Bear Flag Commemoration Commission.

1946 The California Bear Flag Commemoration Commission was created in 1946 for the purpose of participating in the celebration of the raising of the Bear Flag of the California Republic that was to be held at Sonoma, California, on June 14, 1946. The commission was appropriated \$7,500 for expenditure in carrying out the provisions of this act. The commission was to consist of fifteen members appointed by the Governor. The members were to receive only their actual and necessary expenses.

Stats. 1946, 1st Ex. Sess., ch. 113, p. 147. Approved Mar. 10, 1946; in effect May 21, 1946.

MONTEREY FLAG RAISING CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The Monterey Flag Raising Centennial Commission was created in 1946 for the purpose of participating in the celebration commemorating the raising of the American Flag by Commodore Sloat (July 7, 1846) at Monterey, California. The ceremony was to be held at Monterey on July 7, 1946.

The commission was to consist of fifteen members appointed by the Governor. The members were to be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses. The commission was appropriated \$7,500 for expenditure in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Stats. 1946, 1st Ex. Sess., ch. 70, p. 94. Approved Mar. 4, 1946; in effect May 21, 1946.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT

World Trade Center Authorities
San Francisco
Los Angeles

WORLD TRADE CENTER AUTHORITIES

The 1947 Legislature authorized creation of two World Trade Centers--one in San Francisco and one in Los Angeles--for the purpose of fostering and developing domestic and international trade. The administrative agencies of the two centers were to be called World Trade Center Authorities, and were public corporations of the state. In this capacity each authority was granted broad powers "to acquire, construct, complete, maintain and operate...land, buildings, halls, structures, facilities, roads, highways, sidewalks, bridges, ramps, monuments, gardens, courts, tracks, and spur tracks, warehouses, power, heat, sewage, drainage, and utility systems, garages, parking areas, helicopter roofs, restaurants, concessions, automobiles, busses, aircraft, and ships."

San Francisco World Trade Center Authority

The San Francisco World Trade Center Authority was to consist of eleven members including the Director of Public Works, the Director of Finance, the President of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners for San Francisco Harbor, and eight persons appointed by the Governor from the various northern counties for a term of four years. Members were to be entitled to their actual and necessary expenses.

Los Angeles World Trade Center Authority

The Los Angeles World Trade Center Authority was to consist of nine members including the Director of Public Works, the Director of Finance, and seven members appointed by the Governor from the various southern counties for a term of four years. Members were to be entitled to their actual and necessary expenses.

Stats. 1947, ch. 1700, p. 3106. Approved July 17, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

VETERANS' PROGRAMS

California Veterans' Commission

CALIFORNIA VETERANS' COMMISSION

The California Veterans' Commission was created in 1945 and was to consist of not more than sixteen members who were to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Two members were to represent cities; two, counties; three, veterans' organizations; one, women's organizations; and one, the American Red Cross. Members representing governmental departments or agencies were: one member representing the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs; one, the Department of Education; one, the California Employment Stabilization Commission; one, the Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission; one, the State Personnel Board; one, the Department of Industrial Relations; and one, the Department of Social Welfare. The members were to serve without pay, but were to be reimbursed for actual necessary traveling expenses.

The commission existed to function as an advisory body in coordinating and rendering service in establishing veterans' programs.

Stats. 1945, ch. 1481, p. 2754. Approved July 27, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

1946 The California Veterans' Commission was abolished, and its duties were absorbed by the California Veterans' Board when the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs was reorganized in 1946 (see Elizabeth Ferris, California State Government. Vol. 1, p. 207).

Stats. 1946, 1st Ex. Sess., ch. 114, p. 148. Approved March 11, 1946; in effect May 21, 1946.

WAR SURPLUS PROCUREMENT

Surplus War Property Procurement Advisory Board

SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY PROCUREMENT ADVISORY BOARD

The Director of Finance was empowered to purchase or acquire surplus war property from the Federal Government. The Surplus War Property Procurement Advisory Board was created by the same act of 1945 to advise the Director of Finance in this duty.

1945 The Surplus War Property Procurement Advisory Board was to consist of the Director of Finance as chairman, and the Directors of Public Works, Institutions, Corrections, Military and Veterans Affairs, Natural Resources, Youth Authority, Agriculture, and Education.

Stats. 1945, ch. 992, p. 1913. Approved June 23, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

